CONGRESS.

IN SENATE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1851.

Mr. CLEMENS presented the memorial of citizens of Cherokee county, Alabama, asking that remuneration may be demanded of the Spanish Government for the seizure of the property of Edward Stiff, a citizen of the United States, and his imprisonment by order of the Captain-General of Cuba. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion by Mr. SHIELDS, it was ordered that the vacancy occasioned in the select committee on the reception of Kossuth by the departure of Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi, be filled by the Chair, and Mr. Cass was ap-

The bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations to meet the expenses incurred by the late fire at the Capitol was read a first and second time, and, on motion of Mr. BADGER, referred to the Committee on

Mr. CASS observed that he desired to submit an amendment, merely another brief section.

When Mr. BADGER moved a reconsideration of the vote

of reference at the suggestion of the Chair.

Mr. CASS submitted his amendment, which read as

"And be it further enacted, That the sum of \$10,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase of books for the Library of Congress, to be expended under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library."

Mr. BADGER suggested that the sum be left blank, to which Mr. Cass assented; and the amendment was refer-red to the Committee on Finance with the bill.

ADJOURNMENT OVER. Mr. ATCHISON playfully observed that, with the consent of the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. BADGER,) he would move that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Friday next.

Mr. BADGER. I consent. The CHAIR put the question, and hearing some noes, requested those in the affirmative to rise, when there appeared for the motion 27, and it was evident that it was

KOSSUTH.

Mr. SHIELDS, from the Select Committee to which was referred the resolution relating to the reception of Kossuth, asked leave to submit a report.

The report was read, as follows: The special committee appointed to wait upon Louis Kossuth, on his arrival at the capital, and introduce him to the Senate of the United States, have had the same under consideration, and recommend that the same proceedings be pur sued as in the case of Gen. Lafayette, to wit: That the chair man of the committee introduce him in these words: "We present Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States:" upon which the Senators are recommended to rise, and the PRESIDENT will invite him to be sented.

JAMES SHIELDS. WILLIAM H. SEWARD; LEWIS CASS The report was concurred in, and the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1852.

A message was received from the President of the United States transmitting a copy of the letter addressed to the Secretary of State by the contractors for paying the next instalment due to Mexico, pursuant to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, representing the necessity of an im-mediate appropriation by Congress of the money necessary for that purpose; which was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WALKER presented a memorial from the Industrial Congress of New York, in relation to the recall of Mr. Rives, &c: He did not know that it would find its way into the public prints unless it was read, and he would ask that it be read and referred to the Committee on Fo-

reign Relations.

The memorial was read as follows:

The Industrial Congress of the city of New York, in view of the late tyrannical and unpardonable conduct of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the French Republic, respectfully pray your honorable bodies immediately to recall the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, your Minister to France, and the suspension on the part of our Government of all diplomatic and commercial relations with that Power.

The Industrial Congress is not insensible of the importance

and responsibility that would naturally attach to the assuming of the position herein recommended. It well knows the fact, however, that the United States Government was the first to acknowledge the Republic of France. This recognition was manifested on the ground that the people of that unfortunate nation had become wearied of the form of government under which they so long had lived, and had risen in their majesty

and established a democratic Government.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, he whom the French people had honored with their confidence, and elevated to the Presi-dency of the Republic, has proved treacherous to the trust re-posed in him; he has violated and trampled under foot the constitution he had solemnly sworn to support, and has in various ways proved recreant to his duty, and thrice recreant

Under these circumstances the Industrial Congress esteem it not only proper, but have sary and right, that our Government should enter its sternest protest against the flagitious tyranny of the usurper Napoleon.

Since the bill to erente a board of commissioners for the examination and payment of claims against the United States growing out of the conquest of California. In behalf of the Industrial Congress,

Mr. MANGUM moved that the memorial be laid on the table, on the ground that it proposed to reverse the whole established policy of the Government; but withdrew his motion at the suggestion of Mr. Mason, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MASON was opposed to its reference to the committee. The memorial came from a source of which nothing was known, or at least of which he knew nothing. and while he did not desire to treat it with disrespect, he should oppose its reference to the committee.

Mr. DAWSON thought the issue of intervention or not intervention was fairly presented to the Senate, and if it were to be made, let it be arrived at at once. What committee so appropriate as that of Foreign Relations, from whom we should have a report, and let the people understand whether this country was to interfere in foreign wars for the purpose of spreading republican principles, or to adhere to the policy established by Washington of refraining from interference with the concerns of other

Mr. WALKER expressed his regret that the memoria should have led to any discussion. When he presented it he had no such desire, and still less any such design. He probably knew more of the source from whence the menorial emanated than other Senators, and if respect was to be shown any where it was to a convention representing the industrial interests of the country. The congress for their living. Some had realized fortunes, and had retired from the pursuits of labor, but were no less interested in the matter. All were republicans, quite as good perhaps as any on that floor. The subject of intervention was agitating the country to a considerable extent, and would have to be met sooner or later. It was a mere question of time, and he thought no time could be more appropriate than the present. He hoped that it might be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that they should have from that committee a report commen-

surate with the interest of the subject. Mr. MANGUM disclaimed all disrespect to the memo-rialists, but insisted that the memorial should be laid on It was asking no less than an improper interference with the duties of the Executive branch of the Government, on the one hand, and a complete reversion of the policy of this country from its earliest history to the present time; a policy he hoped we should continue forever. He moved to lay it on the table; but withdrew

it at the suggestion of Mr. BUTLER. Mr. BUTLER thought we ought not to have memorials from irresponsible sources, which went to change the whole spirit of the Constitution, on which the Government was The memorialists might be intelligent and, in New York, influential, and New York politicians might be very glad to have their wild doctrines disseminated by Congress; but he thought it would be better, instead of seeking to create revolutions abroad, to take care of home.

Mr. UNDERWOOD thought the question would have to be met sooner or later, and perhaps the sooner the better. Error was apt to take root and spread its baneful influ-ence. He thought it might be well for these people to be informed by a committee that they were interfering with matters that pertain to the Executive, and with which Congress had nothing to do. In the course of his remarks Mr. U. made an allusion to a speech lately made in the other branch, where a letter from a New York paper had been read, giving an account of an interview between himself, Mr. Dawson, and M. Bedisco, in the lobby of the Senate, during the Kossuth discussion. He said that the statement was without the slightest foundation in truth, and that he should not have noticed it had it not been for the speech in the House. It was lamentable that letterwriters should think so little of compromising the honor of the body and the individual reputation of Senators by

Mr. DAWSON took occasion to observe that, in rela tion to himself, the statement was alike unfounded.

Mr. DAVIS thought it not a matter of any great momen what was done with the memorial, but idea, which had become prevalent of late, that free in-stitutions and republican forms of government were to be built up by bayonets. All such theories were false and delusive, and the experience of the world was against them. He adverted to the revolution in France in 1848, when its monarch fell to the ground, as it were, by the public breath. Now, what did they see? That was the time to establish free institutions, but there was neither the sound wisdom nor the experience to enable them to do it. The constitution in a single night was trampled in the dust, and a gentleman had established an empire as it was in the days of Napoleon. He insisted that the public mind

must be prepared for liberty by wisdom, by intelligence, before any nation could uphold and enjoy it. He would not say that a case might not arise where intervention may become necessary, but when that great issue was made, we in this country, knew where we should stand.

Mr. MASON was against the reference of the memorial, because it asked the Senate to do what was not competent for it to do. The subject rested with the President of the United States; and if it were important that both branches should act harmoniously, and not trench upon the duties of each other, then the memorial ought not to be referred. He professed himself against all intervention, whether in this skape or by more direct means, and moved to lay the memorial on the table.

Mr. WALKER asked the yeas and nays, which having een ordered, the vote resulted as follows: YEAS—Messra. Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clarke,

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Redi, Berrien, Butler, Charke, Clemers, Cooper, Dawson, Downs, Geyer, Gwin, Jones of Tennessee, King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Rusk, Sebastian Smith, and Underwood—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Borland, Bradbury, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, Norris, Shields, Sumner, Wade, Walker, and Whitcomb—14.

So the memorial was laid on the table. Mr. INDERWOOD. I am also charged with the presentation of a somewhat curious petition from Mr. Wm. T. Finch, of St. Louis, Missouri, who has a destiny to fulfil-He represents, sir, that he was born in the United States of America, of respectable parents, who were of pure Anglo-Saxon blood; on the side of his father of noble origin. That he was instructed by his parents to feel, and did feel upon arriving at the age of maturity, that in the providence of God he was called to fulfil a destiny. That since that time he has been engaged with all his powers in the cause of human progress and advancement. That if he had failed to enhance the great cause to the extent of many others, it cannot be any fault of his, or make him any less a patriot. That in the providence of God he has been made the executor of a race who are this moment looking to him for all the information, means, and appliances no cessary for them successfully to strike for liberty and human progress. That he has extraordinary talents for popular stage representation and singing, which would have given him an abundance of means and appliances to which would have saved his race from absolutism, if his talents had been cultivated and refined in Italy, France, Spain, Madagascar, or Van Dieman's land, and first acknowledged by

he European courts or continental elite. That your petitioner is a plain, unpretending and unobtrusive man, seeking only to elevate his race and save them from the encroachments of absolutism, against which he and his race have struggled hard and long, and would have triumphed but for the intervention, active intervention, of the great Autocrat of the world, who in his resistless, relentless tread, has crushed and is now crushing millions of mother Eve's noblest sons in the dust with his iron heel. Therefore he prays for your active intervention in behalf of his race, to arrest this imperious autocrat in his ambitious, systematic, and onward march to universal absolutism. Because it is well known the world over that giant young America is the giant antagonist of all oppressive despotism and absolutism of every form, and is to be the light of the world and the almoner of God's bounty, to dispense to the needy, to give freedom and liberty to all the oppressed, &c. ; notwithstanding which your petitioner is not insensible to the fact that he has no claim upon your generosity or bounty, because of his nativity, humble birth, and more humble circumstances. Therefore, your petitioner will not, like our mutual friend Dr. Kinkel, ask nothing more nor take nothing less than cash in hand, albeit he would suggest that the ready money would be exceediagly convenient just now to save him and his race American citizens, his name be included in that noble, generous, and patriotic bill now before the Senate for the

And thus your petitioner, sink or swim, live or die, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

I do not know (said Mr. U.) what better reference I can make of the memorial than to send it to the Committee on the Public Lands.

1852, then your petitioner would humbly pray your active

sympathy in his behalf for some high post of honor, emolument, or of hearty republican, democratic sympathy.

Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. Mr. DOWNS presented memorials from J. W. Zacharie, from Edmund J. Forstall, and from Matthew C. Folger, assignee of Charles Guinett, representing that there is a variance between the awards made by the Board of Commissioners for the settlement of claims of American citizens against Mexico, and asking that payment may be made by the Government. Mr. D. observed that he felt at some loss to know what to do with them. There were many of them in the hands of others. The memorialists ask that a committee may be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, the main object of which is to have a re-investigation of the whole subject. He moved that the memorials be laid on the table for the present; which was agreed to.
Mr. SHIELDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs,

the United States growing out of the conquest of California, reported back the same with an amendment, striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a new bill.

[The amendment provides that all troops enlisted in California under the direction of the military or naval of-ficers shall be paid as volunteer mounted riflemen, finding their own horses and forage, and to have all the benefits of all acts in favor of troops engaged in the war with Mexico. The Secretary of War to ascertain and to report to Congress the second Monday of January, 1853, the amount of all just demands for supplies furnished or services rendered; to appoint a board of three competent officers to examine witnesses and receive evidence in California and dsewhere, in relation to such claims, and report the same to the Department; public notice to be given of time and slace of sittings of said board; appropriating ten thousand dollars for the expenses of the examination, in-cluding such allowances to the officers as the Secretary shall consider proper.

Mr. ATCHISON moved that the Senate adjourn, which was agreed to; and the Senate stands adjourned to Mon-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 30, 1851. Mr. GILMORE, a Representative from the State of Pennylvania, appeared, was qualified, and took a seat in the

Under the rules of the House no resolution can be offered except in Mondays, unless it be received by unanimous consent. Therefore, immediately after the Journal had een read o-day-

Mr. CAFTER moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, with a riew to proposing the following resolution in Committee, and he hoped that the House would indulge him in a single remark. He wished to say to the friends of the resoution that it did not contemplate, in the action of the Committee or House, the opening of the Hall to any harangues, bu simply to carry on quietly an act of courtesy, he initiative of which the nation had already taken. The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, 'hat a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to waitupon Louis Kossuth, on his arrival in the Capital, and introduce him to the House of Representatives. Mr. McMILLEN objected to the introduction of the

Mr. CARTTER said that the objection was of no avail.

his motion being that the House go into Committee for the purpose of taking up the resolution.

Mr. BAYNY, of Virginia, suggested that, even if the ction to go into Committee should prevail, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union could not take up this resolution, as it could only consider such subjects is had been referred to it.

The SPEAKER stated that that was a question for the ommittee to decide, and not the House.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the motion to go Committee, and resulted as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Willis Allen, Allison, John Appleton, Wm. Appleton, Babcock, Bartlett, Beale, Bissell, Bowie, Bowne, John H. Boyd, Brenton, Briggs, Buell, Busby, Joseph Cable, L. D. Campbell, Cariter, Chapman, Chastain, Cleveland, Clingman Conger, Geo. T. Davis, John G. Davis, Dean, Disney, Clingman Conger, Geo. T. Davis, John G. Davis, Dean, Disney, Doty, Durkee, Eastman, Edgerton, Ficklin, Floyd, Fowler, Henry M. Fuller, Thos. J. D. Fuller, Gaylord, Gentry, Giddings, Gilmore, Gorman. Green, Grow, Hascall, Hendricks, Horsford, John W. Howe, Thomas M. Howe, Hunter, Ingersoll, Ives, John Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, D. T. Jones, George G. King, Preston King, Kuhns, Letcher, Mace, Mann, E. C. Marshall, M. Donald, Mencham, Miner, Molony, John Moore, Nature, Olds, Panales, Panales, Nature, Panales, Newton, Olds, Penslee, Penniman, Perkins, Rantoul, ardson, Riddle, Robie, Robinson, Sackett, Schermerhorn, Richardson, Riddle, Robie, Robinson, Sackett, Schermerhorn, Scuidder, D. L. Seymour, O. S. Seymour, Skelton, Smart, Snow, Benj, Stanton, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, Stratton, Stuart, Sutherland, Sweetser, G. W. Thompson, Thurston, Townshend, Tock, Walbridge, Walsh, Ward, Washburn, Welch, White,

rek, and Yntes-104. ATS-Messrs. Abererombie. Aiken, Ashe, Averett, T. H. Bayly, Barrere, Bocock, Bragg, A. G. Brown, E. C. viyi Barrere, Bocock, Bragg, A. G. Brown, E. C. Cabell, dwell, Churchwell, Clark, Cobb, Cullum, Dockery, Edmund-Caldwell, Churebwell, Clark, Cobb, Callum, Dockery, Edmundson, Hwing, Fitch, Goodenow, Hall, Hamilton, Harper, Isham G. Harris, S. W. Harris, Haven, Hebard, Henn, Hillyer, Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Jas. Johnson, G. W. Jones, H. Marshall, Martin, McMullin, Millson, Morehead, Murphy, Orr, Powell, Savage, Scurry, Smith, Stanly, Taylor, Venable, Wallace, Watkins, and Williams—50.

of the Chair was overruled: Ayes 80, noes 88.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, raised the question of order that special committees could only be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise ordered by the House, while the resolution offered by the gentleman from Ohio proposed the appointment of a special committee by the chair-man of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. It was therefore not in order.

The CHAIR sustained the point of order.

Mr. STEPHENS said that he would object to the resoution under the 186th rule of the House, prescribing that no standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given, and he would also object to it under the seventeenth rule, which defined the privileges of the Hall. The object of the re-

The CHAIR thought that the Committee had suspended ill rules, and were now acting pretty much without them. Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. Then, sir, it amounts to

this: we are in the midst of a revolution.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved to amend the resoution by striking out all thereof, and substituting the

Resolved, That so much of the 17th standing rule as provides for the admission of certain persons therein named within the Hall of the House of Representatives be so modified as to embrace Governor Louis Kossuth, of Hungary; and that the Speaker of the House be requested to communicate the

ed similar to the one which was adopted when another distinguished friend of humanity came to this city about if he regarded it in such a light, he should esteem it his a year ago; he alluded to Father Matthew. A resolution solemn duty to the country to resist it with every energy was then adopted, similar to the amendment he had just with which God had endowed him. But his opposition to moved, giving to that distinguished man the privileges of

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, said that that was done by general consent.

Mr. CAMPBELL hoped that there would be no object

ion to the adoption of a resolution of this kind now.

The CHAIR decided that the amendment was not in order, because it was upon a different subject, and proposed to change a standing rule of the Hoase, which re-

quired one day's previous notice.

Mr. VENABLE moved to amend the resolution by inserting in lieu thereof the words "that the Speaker be authorized to invite Louis Kossuth to a seat within the

Mr. V. remarked that while he was not inclined to enter made at the other end of the Capitol, yet he was disposed | continue upon Kossuth's mind; suppose this amount, with magnanimous private donations, which is concernationally and the doluted into acts in expectation of succor that could not be done without compromising republican principles and embarrassing the Presidential election in joiced that he stood among the forty-seven who refused to ever a people should acquire the elements which constipurpose of settling and protecting the rights of all nainterest; and whilst he sympathized with this foreigner, whilst he acknowledged his patriotism, whilst he would not add one trouble to the anguish which now wrung his heart when he described the wrongs of his country, which wrongs he (Mr. V.) had no doubt he felt, yet, as a his heart when he described the wrongs of his country, which wrongs he (Mr. V.) had no doubt he felt, yet, as a that he would be more discreet, and not maintain

our Government and our people are different. Mr. CARTTER did not desire to enter upon a general discussion of matters collateral to this resolution, and he tesy on the part of the House. This was all he intended: and with this view he desired that all amendments would

Mr. McMULLEN moved an amendment to the original resolution, viz. by adding thereto "that said Committee also ntroduce to this House Colonel Scott Hayne and such others now in this city as were engaged in the late Cuban expedition, and who were taken prisoners by the Spanish thorities and have been since released.'

The CHAIRMAN ruled the amendment out of order Mr. BROOKS said he intended to vote for the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. VENA-BLE.) but he desired to accompany his vote with his reasons, and to make a translation of the vote, as he gave it. It was the common practice of the House to settle questions first by a vote, and then debate about them afterwards; but it was due to the gravity of this matter to reason upon it now, as we went along, and to send out our reasons with our votes. And more especially was it due to the illustrious gentleman whom it is proposed to receive, to say, with frankness and freedom, what we mean by it, so that he cannot misunderstand us, as he does not permit us to misunderstand him. We are about to make a mark in the history of this Government, a very significant mark, and our own people now have a right to know the meaning of it; and those who come after us have a right to the anslation we put upon it. To receive a distinguished foreigner with committees of Congress, or to formally welcome him, is an uncommon thing in this Government; and hence, when we do it, we should not leave silent votes behind, that may speak oracularly, this way or that; but we should put upon the record just what we mean—we, who do it; more especially, as the distinguished stranger gives a very free, and often altogether un-American, defition to what we do, or mean to do.

I have no hesitation, therefore, continued Mr. B. in saying here, that, in welcoming Kossuth, I, for one member of this House, do not mean to commit myself to any intervention in, or interference with, the affairs of the continent of Europe, or of this continent. I do not mean to go on the record as a pledged disturber of the public peace in any part of the world. I do not mean to have it Grande, under Carvajal, to spread light, liberty, and religion by grapeshot into Mexico. I feel a lively sympathy ligion by grapeshot into Mexico. I feet a hyery sympathy for the political principle of which Kossuth is now a re-presentative; but I yet feel a holy regard for the precious legacy bequeathed to us by the Father of his Country, amid all the storms of the old French Revolution. I wish, with all my heart, success for sound, rational, constitutional liberty every where; and I pray for it, as the great-

est boon that can be given to mankind. I am aware, Mr. Chairman, this is no popular speech just now, amid the popular, excitement out of doors, and the passion to profit by it within. I shall win no cheers by it, or get no votes, if I desired them; and it has required some determination, I confess, and the quicken ng of all my sense of right, coming from the great city which I in part represent, to utter these just, unpalatal truths. The popular excitement which has existed there, and which has seemed to carry all before it, has made i the more necessary for me, as an honest representative, at all hazards to my what I think is right, and to say it without flinching. I will never minister to a delusion for the sake of profit or place. I have no ambition to cheat my fellow men. It would have been for

go with the current and the gale.

But I have confidence in the heads as well as the hearts of the people I come from; and, when their heads cool, the principles of Washington and of Jefferson, as set forth in his correspondence with Genet, will again prevail as they prevailed in 1793. What becomes of me, however, is of very little importance; but it was of importance to show, coming as I do from a commercial city, whose ships

tween the original proposition and the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Venable.) Neither them, he apprehended, committed this House or the country to any thing. It was for this reason he was wiling to vote for either of them; but he was unwilling to go any further. He agreed fully in that scutiment which had been expressed by gentlemen who had preceded him, that they should not commit this country to war for any people but our own. If the Hungarians were struggling for freedom, they had his sympathies, his wishes, his prayers for their success; but if they were struggling for power, as to who should govern the country, he was utterly indifferent as to who should succeed. He believed that that struggle had been to give liberty to the masses. that that struggle had been to give liberty to the masses; and, believing that, he was willing, as Louis Kossuth was a representative of that country here, to vete him the hospitalities of this country. He would not be deterred olution was to extend this privilege to an individual not from giving this vote because heretofore they had tendernamed in the rules, and, unless there was an infraction of their sympathies to those who had not proved success-these rules, the resolution could not be entertained. The CHAIR concurred with the gentleman from Georgia, and stated that, but for the decision of the House a few moments ago, he would sustain the point of order.

Mr. STEPHENS said that this was an entirely distinct point.

France had failed because it had not fallen into proper hands; they would fail in Hungary, should they commit it to similar hands. If France had failed in a republic, one thing had been done—the divine right of kings had been broken and destroyed.

He had said that if this country were to be involved in a war, he desired her to be involved on her own account. He did not wish to see this country guided by any other legislation than her own; for the American people, under their own guidance and direction, beneath their own flag, were invincible every where. He was unwilling, for one, while willing to extend the heavitable of the promised land. We would keep it luminous upon their pathway, to guide them from the darkness of types.

the Speaker of the House be requested to communicate the Kossuth had been attempting to propagate in speeches ame to Governor Kossuth.

Mr. C. said that he desired to have a resolution adoptlife he so regarded it, it would not receive from him the the resolution did not partake of this high character. Were this Government ever to connect itself with the principles that Kossuth had been attempting to propagate, t would be a blow to it such as it had never received; it would cut asunder a policy which our liberties could not survive; it would commit us to a policy which this Gov-

ernment has no constitutional power to carry out.

He desired to say here that he did not regard our Government as entirely blameless in this conduct in reference to Kossuth. There evidently existed a misunderstanding between him and us; for he obviously regarded the Government as already somewhat committed to his doctrine. The Government ought not to allow this delusion to continue; if it does, it might involve humanity in Europe in an extent of suffering such as has not been witnessed there into any of those public manifestations such as had been before. Suppose this delusion should be permitted to to accord to Louis Kossuth some of those courtesies which they had extended to distinguished foreigners on other occasions. He would take occasion to say of this distinguished foreigners on the say of this distinguished foreigners on other occasions. He would take occasion to say of this distinguished foreigners that can be put under the iron heel of despotism, occasions. He would take occasion to say of this distin-guished foreigner, that every hour since its arrival on these exceedingly convenient just now to save him and his race from becoming refugees. But he would further suggest that in the absence of precedents for relief bills in behalf of American citizens, his name be included in that noble, had taken, would be satisfied that if his doctrine be cor- counsels could prevail, Kossuth would not leave this coungenerous, and patriotic bill now before the senate for the relief of refugees, granting each 160 acres of land, as that rect there would be no stopping-place. This Government try until there should be a distinct understanding between would have to take upon itself the wrongs of every people once make him and his race free and independent. But if

tion to the man which his antecedents did not authorize. congratulate France when she overthrew the throne of He was not the first distinguished foreigner who had Louis Philippe and established a republic; for he be- sought our shores for that liberty which they could not lieved then, as he believed now, that ill people who were obtain in Europe. About 1793, as well as he could recolentitled to liberty possessed it, and the reason why they had it not was because they would no take it. All nations who deserved liberty had it, and it they had it not, when the patriots of the revolution were still living, and they would obtain it so soon as they deserved it. When- when Washington was still among us, Kosciusko, with whom he would not undertake to compare Kossuth, betute civil liberty, it would grow up so naturally, and cause it would be doing injustice to the dead-Kosciusko, fix itself so powerfully, that all the Powers of the earth who fought in defence of the liberties of Poland; whose could not destroy it. He was opposed to the Govern- merits, he would undertake to say, were greater than this ment of the United States engaging in a crusade for the man's; who had claims to our gratitude; who had claims ourpose of settling and protecting the rights of all na-ions and all peoples. It was not a part of our policy or in arms of Washington, and who aided in establishing the liberties which we now enjoy—Kosciusko received none of these ovations so lavishly poured out upon Kossuth.

representative of the people, and as a member of this House, he could not consent to implicate this Government in his quarrels. He wished Kossuth well, and hoped he did not believe there were twenty members in the two trusted the committee would not do so. As he observed the land, yet he was sure that the opinions of the Ameri- government, and that standing r when he submitted his resolution, he introduced it as a can people were adverse to his doctrines. From the place simple, peaceful act of courtesy, already made necessary in which he stood to the Rio Grande, he did not believe by the previous action of this House and nation. If the one thousand men, candid men, whose opinions were recommittee were ever to be involved in a discussion of garded in the country where they reside, could be found he general topic, the friends of this resolution would be who would be willing to commit this country to a policy ready to engage in it; but he hoped that the question which would involve it in struggle and strife with the might now be taken, so that the sense of the House would European Powers. It would bring upon us national be realized. He hoped that the act of the passage of the resolution would be simply regarded as an act of courto carry out this doctrine of intervention, or non-interand with this view he desired that all amendments would be voted down, and the original resolution passed or devolved in this policy, he did not believe our own liberties would survive twenty years, and he believed this to be

the opinion of the American people.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, said that they had been told that it was proposed to pass this resolution simply as an act of courtesy to Louis Kossuth, and gentlemen rose here and said that they did not intend to act as a constituted body without committing the Government so far as laid in their power.

It was proposed to introduce Kossuth to the Hall of Representatives under the guidance of a committee, and (Mr. CARTTER) that he did not desire to hear a harangue. He would assure the gentleman that there were other members who desired and expected to hear a harangue, and that Kossuth himself expected to make They had seen it announced that he had retired from public observation, in order to prepare a harangue

to deliver to Congress. He (Mr. M.) was usually patient, but he must confess that every particle of American blood in him started in indignation at the manner in which Kossuth had conducted himself from New York to Washington; and he did not see how any man could look upon the portrait of the Father of his Country without entertaining the same feelings as himself. Were they willing to bestow the same compliments on Kossuth that they bestowed on Lafavette There should be some gradation in compliments, and they should not extend to this man compliments never bestowed by any constituted legislative body on earth, except upon

If any resolution was to be adopted, they should take the one offered by the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Venable.) When Kossuth should enter the aisle of the House it would be too late for gentlemen to say that they do not wish to hear him; and when he should come to make his speech they would sit there and take a lec-ture from a foreigner not thirty days upon our shores. For himself, he did not expect to learn from a European the policy of this country. He was willing to give to Kossaid that I am written down as committed by my action here to go to the Danube, with money or musket, to fight with Hungarian, Croat, or Sclavonian; or over the Rio as an individual; but he was not willing that he should be presented in that sacred hall, set apart for special purposes, and in which they were assembled for special pur-poses, thus turning it into a school-house, that they might learn lessons as to their policy from Kossuth or any body Mr. INGERSOLL had hoped that the House would re-

spond to the wish of the people to extend to the illustrious individual, whose name formed a part of the resolution, such a welcome as the friends of liberty had given him wherever he had gone. It had been his (Mr. I.'s) fortune, or misfortune, to have spent a great portion of the last few years in a land of strangers. A great portion of that time was spent within the dominions of that Northern Power whose forces crushed the rising star of Hungary, and sent her illustrious leader an exile and a wanderer in foreign lands. He witnessed their struggle and defeat, (a temporary one, he trusted in Heaven,) and, knowing what he did of that struggle—knowing, too, the wish of the people whom he had the honor in part to represent, the people whom he had the honor in part to represent, he should be unworthy the name of American citizen, and of a seat in that body, could he hesitate as to the vote he should give upon this resolution. The time for speeches, it seemed to him, had passed by, and the time for action the present politically wiser for me, without a doubt, to go with the current and the gale.

But I have confidence in the heads as well as the hearts

had arrived. The illustrious individual had arrived in this country, and would they wound him in the house of his friends? How did he come here? Tell him not that he came here as an exile. It seemed to him that good faith on their part, to say nothing of other feelings, required that they should greet him with that courtesy which they should extend to every individual in his situation. He wished, however, to be distinctly understood as Wallace, Watkins, and Williams—50.

So the motion was agreed to.

So the motion was agreed to.

And the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, in the chair.)

The was of importance to show, coming as I do from a commercial city, whose ships are affoat on every sea, that, in the opinion of one of its of the Union, (Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, in the chair.)

The wisned, nowever, to be distinctly understood as show, coming as I do from a commercial city, whose ships are affoat on every sea, that, in the opinion of one of its of committee on Foreign Relations (Mr. Bayley) frankly admit that it involved us in no with alarm at the men who had surrounded Kossuth since this arrival in this country, and thought he saw clearly clusion to which every gentleman must and would come in a propagandist war policy in its stead. If I had intended in the intended in the intended in the should impartially examine the whole matter.

sider was that they should be careful to esteem themselves as gentlemen. This courtesy was required at their hands, and they should certainly receive him with all the civilities that arose under existing circumstances. Gentlemen seemed to be afraid that, in the enthusiasm for Kossuth, the long-established policy of the Government would be overthrown, and Washington forgotten. He was not afraid of this, and he was perfectly willing that Kossuth should speak in every Congressional district in the United States. He (Mr. G.) was such a Democrat that he was willing to submit every question to the arbitrament of the American people. If the people were not competent to solve all the questions submitted to them, this Government was founded upon a false foundation. he was willing to submit every question to the arbitra-ment of the American people. If the people were not competent to solve all the questions submitted to them, this Government was founded upon a false foundation. The only thing which they had to look to was to take care of their dignity, and not permit any thing to be overdone. He had the most perfect confidence in the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Carter) forming a just conception of what the proprieties of the occasion should be. Kossuth could come here quietly and take a seat, and let that be the end of it. He could speak, and he (Mr. C.) would give five or ten dollars to hear him. [Laughter.] Let Kossuth speak; he could not un-Americanize him nor this Congress of the nation. If he was wrong in this, he designed to be undeceived immediately. If Kossuth should care of their dignity, and not permit any thing to be over-done. He had the most perfect confidence in the gentle-man from Ohio (Mr. Cartter) forming a just conception Kossuth speak; he could not un-Americanize him nor this Congress of the nation. If he was wrong in this, he de-sired to be undeceived immediately. If Kossuth should ask our intervention, we could tell him that we would keep

their pathway, to guide them from the darkness of tyran-ny and despotism to the light of liberty. It did not seem proper that the two legislative branches of the Govern-ment should entertain a difference of opinion on such a question. This resolution ought to have been passed vithout debate, and in a very quiet way. Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, did not view Louis Kossuth as coming to America as the special representative of Hungary. The principle of which he was the representative was the averaging of interpretary. sentative was the principle of intervention. Had he not made this issue in New York, and did he not there state that he did not wish to be feasted, but desired the armed

intervention of the United States, if need be? The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Gentry) said that suth. Did he understand the was not afraid of Louis Kossuth. He (Mr. S.) was not endorsing these doctrines? much afraid of Louis Rossuth, great as he believed him to be. Every speech, every thing he had said, marked him as a man of mind, of genius, and of intellect. It was because he admired him that he did not wish him to go through this solemn mockery that gentlemen would urge

upon Congress. It was a wise saying of Patrick Henry "that the price of liberty was eternal vigilance." They had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States; and that instrument prescribed that each House should provide be sound policy to interfere when any great infracrules for its own government. One of their rules declared that no person should be privileged to enter this hall but such as were there designated; another rule declared that these rules should not be changed but by one day's notice; times to protest against any such infraction. But it did yet we witnessed here to-day a majority of the House overriding their own law and the constitution of the coun-try, as defenders of other people's liberty, while they would try, as defenders of other people's liberty, while they would not maintain the bulwarks of their own. If there were any reason to fear Kossuth, it would be to see him here

We would place ourselves right by our protest, and when the case required it, we should interfere by force of power.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said that he had no time to

isorganizing the House of Representatives.

He was an admirer of liberty, a friend of constitutional liberty, and a friend of his country. When he looked upon the face of the earth, and saw the people of the United States presenting the only free country—when he saw it as the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night to direct other nations of the world, he asked what made it so? How was it that this great liberty was protected? The constitution and the supremacy of the law were the pillars which upheld this towering dome in its majestic

Gentlemen had said that Kossuth had been invited here, and they were now closing the doors against him. He had never been invited to this country; they had simply offered him a settlement here when he was pursued and hunt-ed down by foreign Powers. They had bade him welcome as an exile, but not as a propagandist. But he did not come as an exile, for he said that he scorned it.

For one, he was not prepared to vote for the resolution, although he entertained no disrespect toward Kossuth. In his opinion, he would be a very great man if he could carry his measures; but he never would if he (Mr. S.) could prevent it. If the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BAYLY) was correct, that not twenty members of both Houses could be found who would support the intervention measures, let them make the fact known.

Mr. GENTRY replied to Mr. STEPHENS, and contended that by the action now proposed they would change no standing rule of the House. If they should agree to invite Louis Kossuth upon the floor, the standing rule would remain unchanged. They would simply, by virtue carried away by the enthusiasm which is running through of the standing rules which they had made for their the House of Representatives.

to be identified with the great cause of European liberty, and worthy of our sympathies, as were all who are champions of that cause; nor simply because he stood before the world as the champion of independence, although there was no higher nor holier cause in which man could be engaged, but because he came here as the representative of a principle almost peculiar to our institutionsthat of State-rights. It was this alone which he personified, and which no other man that ever came from the whole world personified. This higher claim he had upon his regard.

Mr. R. saw in this Government a symptom of mortality. If this Government should perish, it would perish by the encouragement of central power over the rights of sovereign States. What was the reason that liberty had been impossible in Europe? Simply because they did not do as commit the Government. In his opinion, they could not | we have done. It was because all the powers of Government were concentrated in one central power, and that power was of necessity too strong for any effort at liberty to succeed in any way. When he saw that this danger resentatives under the guidance of a committee, and threatened our country, he asked himself could it be poshad the assurance of the gentleman from Ohio sible that a man who had devoted his life, his energies, his genius, and all the power that God had given him to the single purpose of defending his country against the central power of the Government, would be refused a welcome by any man who sees that the reserved rights of the sovereign States is the bulwark of our liberties nitting him here, they would not sanction all his principles. If so, he never would have been invited here. For nimself, he would glory in welcoming to America the great

advocate of American institutions. Mr. EWING said that Kossuth was proclaiming in this and doctrines, the necessary result of which, if they should prevail, would result in war, or degradation to this country in the face of the civilized world. Whilst he gave ssuth all due credit for the open manner in which he disseminated his sentiments, he desired to know how much further we were to go? He would ask those who had complained, here and elsewhere, of the exercise of implied and doubtful powers by the Government, whether the doctrines of Kossuth were in conformity with the strict construction of the constitution? They could not find that the Federal Government possessed the power to appropriate one or two millions for the improvement of the navi-gation of the Western waters, while they could readily find power to sanction the doctrine of men who contended that it had power to appropriate millions for the purpos of redressing the wrongs of every oppressed people, and of course every oppressed individual. He could not see

Mr. TAYLOR then obtained the floor, but yielded to a notion that the committee rise; which being agreed to-The Committee rose and reported progress. On motion, the House then adjourned-yeas 90, nays 57.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1851

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, rose to a privileged ques-on. He said that as to-morrow was New-Year's day, a good many houses would be opened, and members and others would be visiting. Perhaps the House would not be in a condition to do business the day after, and he would therefore move that when the House adjourn to-day adjourn to meet on Saturday next. The motion of Mr. Jones was disagreed to: Yeas 74.

Mr. CARTTER moved that the House resolve itself into

Mr. DISNEY being entitled to the floor, answered bjections urged that the resolution was not properly committee, and contended that it was a proper enhiert for the consideration of the committee under

rules upon which that committee was based. He felt that in justice to himself he ought to enter his dissent to the doctrines and opinions which had been advanced here in regard to the reception of Kossuth. having been intimated that the act of courtesy proposed towards Kossuth involved us in the doctrines which had

The CHAIR decided that, as the Committee had disposed of all the business which had been referred to it by the House, it was now without business. In his opinion, it was not competent for the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to originate business, and therefore the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio was not in order.

Mr. CARTTER appealed from this decision.

Considerable debate then ensued as to the decision of the Chair, when—

The Chair when the puts upon all our votes, this translation to he puts upon all our votes, this translation the puts upon all our votes, this translation to he puts upon all our votes, this translation the puts upon The CHAIR decided that, as the Committee had disposed to vote against any civility to Kossuth I would not have States, the same intervention would be asked in the do- | What were the facts of the case? They had invited

obtain our nid by every means and argument which his own powerful intellect could suggest. If gentlemen would read the pages of history they would find nothing more

Was there any thing to startle gentlemen, for fear they might subject themselves to the charge that they were learning doctrines of American republicanism at the hards of a foreigner? It was the object of Kossuth to enlist usin his behalf, and would we refuse to hear him?

Mr. D. then referred to the letter of Mr. Webster to the Austrian Minister, (Mr. Hulsemann,) and expressed the pride he experienced in reading it. He may have differed with Mr. Webster in relation to politics, but he would confess that the blood tingled in his veins at the expression of America and a limit conveniences of America and a limit convenience of a lim sion of American pride and a just consciousness of American power which the letter contained. Heretofore, in our intercourse with first class nations there had been a caution, a timidity, a shrinking; but none of this was to be found in the letter to which he had alluded. Mr. WILLIAMS said that yesterday the gentlemen from

Virginia (Mr. Bayly) announced, seemingly with great pleasure, that there were not twenty members in both Houses of Congress who endorsed the doctrines of Kos-suth. Did he understand the gentleman from Ohio as

Mr. DISNEY replied that when the gentleman should hear him, he would understand precisely what he meant. In his opinion, the day had gone by when this country might wrap itself up in its own selfishness, and say that it had nothing to do with the cause of freedom throughout the civilized world. The time must arrive when our institutions would come in conflict with those of Europe,

be sound policy to interfere when any great infrac-tion of the law of nations should be perpetrated by any of the nations of Europe, howsoever great and formidable not follow that because they should do this, they would have to intervene with armed force upon every occasion. reply to the remarks of his colleague, but he would send to the Clerk's desk an extract which he desired to have read. It came from one who, though dead, yet lived, he

trusted, in the hearts of his countrymen.

The Clerk then read an extract from the Farewell Address of Washington, to the effect that we should have as little connexion with foreign nations as possible.
Further debate being precluded by the resolution adopt-

ed this morning—
The CHAIR stated the question to be on the amendment pillars which upheld this towering dome in its imagestate height, and he called upon every gentleman who regarded his country, and who would see its principles extended to resolution, viz: "That the Speaker be authorized to invite Louis Kossuth to a seat within the bar of the House." Considerable debate ensued under the five minutes'

rule, and many amendments were offered, but none of them adopted. Very often the Committee found itself without a quorum, and at length, at about nine o'clock, there being no quorum, the Committee had to rise, and vote on the original proposition.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1852.

The SPEAKER, in pursuance of law, appointed the folowing gentlemen as Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on the part of the House: Mr. Colcock, of South Carolina; Mr. Fitch, of Indiana; Mr. Meacham, of Vermont.

RECEPTION OF LOUIS KOSSUTH.

And the House accordingly went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, in the chair,) and re-sumed the consideration of the resolution authorizing the Houses who were prepared to sanction the doctrines Kossuth had put forth. A few members of Congress might be of the power of the House, make an exception to one Kossuth on his arrival in this city and introduce him to

proposition having been pro remarks on the subject could be made except under the Mr. RANTOUL desired that this resolution should pass as originally introduced, not because he considered Kossuth other member the same length of time for reply.]

Mr. STANLY moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the following: Resolved, That, in adopting this resolution, this House does not believe that Louis Kossuth, nobly struggling in behalf of his oppressed country, has given his approbation to or has any sympathy with the abolitionists, who, in a Convention recently held in Pennsylvania, (at which an address was delivered by one of the members of this House,) with a wicked disregard of the obligations of the constitution and laws of the land, proclaimed that they sympathic with Kossythia his is the resolution. ed that they sympathize with Kossuth in his "heroic devotion to the cause of freedom, and expressed the hope that his her-culean labors in this behalf would conduce to the overthrow of

oppression, not in Hungary alone, but in the United States and throughout the world." Mr. S. said: I am glad to see that some gentlemen in this part of the House are satisfied with that resolution and I hope that they will vote for it. I shall not vote for the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CARTTER) as it now stands. I wish to do all that the country requires. But we have had no opportunity of presenting our views upon this question of national intervention; and then again a demand has been made, in a solemn form, to give to Louis Kossuth the aid and influence of the aboliion society. I have regarded his movements with a great deal of interest since his arrival in this country, and had I been here when the resolution of welcome from the Senate was passed I might have voted for it. Since then I have had my eyes opened, and I think it is time for every gentleman here, especially from the Southern country, to pause and see what they are about.

Now, look at the state of things on this floor. Who are the most strenuous and foremost in advocating this resolution? Who most ardent in violating all rule, and then sanctimoniously talking of good behavior? Is there an abolitionist here who is not urgent in demanding that Louis Kossuth shall be privileged to admission in this House? The honorable member from Ohio, (Mr. Gip-DINGS,) and those from Massachusetts, (Messrs. MANN and RANTOUL,) and others, are most earnest in aiding to stifle debate and welcome Kossuth. One of the gentlemen from Massachusetts, who sits near me, (Mr. Ran-TOUL,) has said that Kossuth is a "State-rights man." A new idea of State rights! That gentleman attained his present position by his opposition to the fugitive slave law, which he denounced as violating "State rights." Louis Kossuth is proclaiming in his speeches that he is a "State-rights" man. What is the meaning of this new doctrine? Do the gentlemen from Ohio and Massachusetts (Messrs. Giddings and Rantoul) think that the late Abolition Convention in Pennsylvania was advocating State rights in adopting the resolutions which I hold i my hand, and will insert in my remarks? I wish I had

time to read them.

A member of this House (Mr. Giddings) was present at the meeting where they passed resolutions congratulat-ing the country upon the acquittal of Castner Hanaway, a person concerned in the Christina murder, as being a sign of their success, and indicating the repeal of the fugitive slave law. They also passed a resolution in which they expressed a hope that the efforts of Kossuth "would conduct to the overthrow of despotism in

United States." The proceedings referred to by Mr. S. were those had at Convention of "the members and friends of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society," held at Philadelphia week before last, which is said to have been "largely attended," and at which addresses were delivered by Hon. J. R. Giddings and the Rev. Wm. H. Furness, and the following resolutions passed:

committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; which notion was agreed to. Afer a short struggle for preedence, it was decided that the resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. Carter to appoint a committee of five to wait the friends of liberty throughout the land, upon the auspicious result of the recent trial of Castner Hanaway: and that the efforts to revive in this country the obsolete and infamous documents to revive in this country the obsolete and infamous documents.

efforts to revive in this country the obsolete and infamous doctrine of constructive trenson, and to paralyze, by the terrors of the dungoon and the scaffold, not merely the fugitive's cherished hope of maintaining his freedom, but even the liberty of the press and the freedom of speech on the subject of slavery, have so signally failed; and that in the general rejoicing of the people, in view of this result, we see an evidence of the progress of our cause, and a sign of its future triumph.

"Resolved, That the Convention recommend to the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society to prepare an address, for presentation to Louis Kossuth, expressive of sympathy with him in his heroic devotion to the cause of human freedom, and of earnest hope that his heroilean labors in this behalf will conduce to the overthrow of oppression, not in Hungary alone, but in the United States, and throughout the world."]

How are Kossuth's efforts to aid the abolition of slavery

How are Kogsuth's efforts to aid the abolition of slavery in the United States? Sir, I cannot go in such company